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THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

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THOMAS J. WARREN.

TERMS.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY JOURNAL is published at Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if paid in advance, or Four Dollars if payment is delayed three months.
THE WEEKLY JOURNAL is published at Two Dollars if paid in advance; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if payment be delayed three months, and Three Dollars if not paid till the expiration of the year.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the following terms: For one Square (fourteen lines or less) in the semi-weekly, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. In the weekly, seventy-five cents per square for the first, and thirty-seven and a half cents for each subsequent insertion. Single insertions one dollar. Semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly advertisements charged the same as for a single insertion.
The number of insertions desired, and the edition to be published in must be noted on the margin of all advertisements, or they will be published semi-weekly until ordered discontinued and charged accordingly.

NEW CASH-STORE.

AFTER returning my thanks to my friends, acquaintances and the public generally, for their former liberal patronage, I offer to them a variety of
Groceries, Dry-Goods, Crockery and Hardware,
At wholesale and retail, consisting in part as follows
GROCERIES.

SUGARS—Muscovado, New Orleans, St. Croix, Loaf, Crushed and Powdered
COFFEES—Java and Rio
MOLASSES—N. Orleans, Muscovado and West India
SALT—Constantly on hand
TOBACCO—Yellow Bank, Ellis, and a variety of common, at prices from 12 to 75c. per pound
TEAS—Gunpowder, Green, Hyson and Black
SEASONS—Rio Hondo, Gold Leaf, Sylva, Palmetto, and a variety of common, prices from 6 to \$40 per M.
CANDLES—Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow
CHEESE—Goshen and English
BACON—Sides, Shoulders and Hams
LARD—Constantly on hand
FISH—Salmon, Herring and all numbers of Mackerel
FRUITS—Figs, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, English Walnuts, &c.
SPICES—Allspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mustard and Pepper
PICKLES—English and American, a variety
KETCHUPS—Mushroom, Walnut and Tomato
PREPARED—Citron, Orange, Lemon, Pine Apple and Ginger
BRANDY-FRUIT—Peaches, Cherries and Limes
JELLIES and JAMS—A variety
LOBSTERS and SARDINES—Hermetically Sealed
CANDIES—Of all kinds
JARCKERS—Pic Nic, Soda, Butter, Wine, Water and Sugar

CROCKERY Assorted,

SADDLES—Riding and Wagon
WHIPS—Carriage, Buggy, Driver's and Wagon
CARDS—Cotton and Wool
POWDER and SHOT

—ALSO—
A new and complete stock of **DRY-GOODS**, consisting in part as follows:
200 pieces Prints, at prices from 5 to 15c. per yard
75 do Long Cloths from 6 to 18c.
300 do Brown Hopsun, from 5 to 12c.
250 pair Negro Blankets from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per pair
100 pieces Kerseys, from 12 to 18c.
Oznaburghs—DeKalb always on hand

—ALSO—A VARIETY OF
Muslins, Alpaccas, Irish Linens, Tickings, Apron Checks, Shirtings, Drillings, Gingham, Linseys, Flannels, Salicis, Serge, Cashmeres, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders, Hosiery, of all kinds; Gloves of all kinds; Linen Shirts, Merino Shirts, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, &c. Together with a large assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing.

—ALSO—
Violins, Double barrel Shot Guns, from \$11 to \$15, Rifles, flint and Percussion locks \$9 to \$12
And a great variety of articles, both in **GROCERIES and DRY-GOODS**, too tedious to mention.

I will attend to the Receiving and Forwarding Business as heretofore, and I am prepared to make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to Messrs Chambers, Jeffers & Co., Charleston.

I intend selling *exclusively* for Cash, and most respectfully invite any who wish *Bargains*, to give me a call, and they will find the cash system decidedly preferable.

Call at his Old Stand on the corner.
B. W. CHAMBERS.
Camden, Oct. 5. 80 tf

FRESH Solar Oil—Received yesterday by
Nov. 2. T. J. WORKMAN.

SPERM and Lard Oil—For sale by
Nov. 2. T. J. WORKMAN.

Mexican Mustang Liniment,
In Bottles at Fifty Cents and One Dollar. For sale at
Z. J. DEHAY'S.

Mexican Mustang Liniment,
In bottles at 25, 50c. and \$1.00. Received toby
Nov. 2. T. J. WORKMAN,

Woollen Goods.
An assortment of
ALL-WOOL PLAINS
KERSEYS, LINSEYS
SATTINETTS, TWEEDS
JEANS, &c. &c. &c.
For the Plantation and House Servants. Purchasers will please call, as they will be sold cheap, by
W. ANDERSON.

CARPETING, Printed Druggists, Rugs and Ba ze, at
A. M. & R. KENNEDY'S

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
ALDEN & MURRAY have now on hand, a choice lot of **BAND, HARNESS and UPPER LEATHER,** of their own tanning, which will be sold low.

—ALSO—
A superior lot of **NEGRO SHOES,** of their own manufacture, very heavy and warranted good, at prices from 50c. to \$1.

—ALSO—
Expected in a few days a choice lot of **FINE SHOES,** of every description, comprising many new and beautiful styles.
Sept. 28.

300 LBS. of the handsomest Candies ever offered in this market.
W. C. MOORE.

Charleston Prices.
HARNESS, Saddlery, Trunks, Military Work, &c. manufactured to order, and warranted, at Charleston prices.

Ten per cent. discount for cash within 30 days.
LUKE ARMSTRONG.
Camden, April 23. 23 sw2wt

TRUTH IN A WELL.

The following pleasant and spicy reading is cut from the Knickerbocker Magazine for November

Once at mid-day toiled a youth
In the bottom of a well,
Delving for a mystic truth
Down where sun-light never fell.

All he sought was the revealing
Of some stream from living fountain,
Through earth's hidden arteries stealing
From the heart of cynder mountain.

Which should spring, a well of joy,
To the sacred homestead ever;
Sweet and pure without alloy,
And bounteous as the all-bounteous Giver.

Upward looked he to the light
And the span of sky afar,
And behold, as at midnight,
Shone at noon a sparkling star!

Then first learned he that the sun
And the glare and stir of day,
Were but shrouds and darkness dun
To the high and far away:

That the light, so prized, which made
The near palpable around us,
But the tyrant with us played,
And to dust with short chain bound us.

Only when the darkness falls,
Veiling all the objects high,
Look we freely o'er these walls
To the glorious spheres on high!

From the London Fun.

Tax on Knowledge—American and English Newspapers.

The taxes on knowledge must be repealed ere long; no one doubts it. Argument has settled the question in every mind acquainted with the subject, and it only remains for an adequate number of minds to give their attention to it, and the thing is done forever. The press in England once liberated—liberated not by a mob revolution—but by full discussion, both within and without the walls of Parliament, will never be enslaved again. Enslaved some reader may exclaim—yes enslaved, we repeat. The newspaper press works in fetters. It is chained to Downing street—chained to the Excise office—chained to the Stamp office, it is trebly chained; it works under the load of a paper duty, a stamp duty and an advertisement duty. How it works at all, is the wonder; and we doubt not that the lion's share of the fruits of its labor goes into the pocket of its oppressor. Nothing can more irrefutably demonstrate its bondage in England than the contrast with America. There the periodical press of every class is really free.—No duty of any kind checks its movement. What is the consequence? Take New York and Liverpool, two great commercial neighbors, within ten day's sail of each other. In New York, at least 100,000 copies of daily newspapers are circulated in the city alone. In Liverpool there is not one daily paper. The contrast with London, the fountain of English daily papers, is almost as glaring. London, which numbers its population by millions, has ten daily papers. New York, which reckons its population by hundreds of thousands only, has fifteen. London ought, by the same proportion, to have forty or fifty. Three-fourths of all the families in America take a daily paper—every skilled operative takes one—nay, almost every workman enjoys the privilege of the substantial London citizen, and has his own newspaper regularly with his breakfast.

Such unquestioned facts, as these affirm, beyond the possibility of denial, the bondage of the English newspaper press. Our manufacturers of the raw materials, our printers and publishers, our editors, are no ways inferior to the American in skill and enterprise. We could beat them. We do beat them in every manufacture which is free at home. We send them our textile fabrics, and our hardware, even in spite of their high protective duties. In cheap production of almost every kind, no country can surpass us, and certainly not America. There can be, then but one reason for the humiliating disparity of our newspaper circulation, and that is, that our press is heavily fettered. It is to little purpose to begin calculations attempting to prove that the burdens on the newspapers are not very heavy after all. That the paper duty is only an amount per sheet which no coin will express; that the penny stamp is but twenty per cent. on a five penny paper, and the advertisement duty but eighteen-pence for each insertion; the broad answer is, that the working of all three combined is such, that New York takes 100,000 copies of the daily papers, while Liverpool has not a single daily paper of her own, and, at most, takes a few scores, possibly a hundred or two, of the London dailies. By a little consideration, indeed, it is easy to see the exorable working of three duties. Every man of business knows that the Excise regulations and interference augment the cost of paper probably as much as the duty does. Then the stamp and the advertisement duties necessitate the expense of increased capital, on the part especially of the actual sellers of the paper, the newsmen. Again, the limitation of the sale, but the increased cost of the paper, re-acts upon the cost itself, since every newspaper is obliged to incur preliminary expenses for each impression, which, if distributed over double or treble the number of copies, would lower the proportion of those expenses which belonged to each copy. It is obvious that in these ways, and others which might be mentioned, the three taxes enhance the cost of the newspaper considerably beyond their own absolute amount.

THE LAST ANECDOTE.—"Who's that ere Mr. Scattering, that always gets a few votes at our town meetings?" enquired an old lady, a few days since, of her spouse, as she was busily engaged in perusing a newspaper.
"I do not know," said he, "nor never did though the people have been trying to elect him ever since I began to vote."

The American Character.

Europeans who have visited the United States have given a great variety of descriptions of our national character. In fact a description that will apply to all parts of the country is impossible, for there are as many phases of character as there are diversities of climate and institutions in our country. Among the attempts to portray the American character, the following, by a Mr. Casey, an English traveler, is as discriminating as can be expected, and is not without merit:

"Viewing with the Parisian in dress—the Englishman in energy—cautious as a Dutchman—impulsive as an Irishman—patriotic as Tell—brave as Wallace—cool as Wellington—and royal as Alexander, there he goes—the American citizen! In answering your questions, or speaking commonly, his style is that of the ancient Spartan; but put him on a stump with an audience of whigs, democrats, or barnburners, and he becomes a compound of Tom Cribb and Demosthenes, a fountain of eloquence, passion, sentiment, sarcasm, logic, and drollery, altogether different from anything known or imagined in the Old World States. Say anything—as public men—untied with conventional phraseology, he swings his rhetorical mace with a vigorous arm, crushing the antagonistic principle or person into a most villainous compound. See him at dinner, he despatches his meat with a speed which leads you to suppose him a ruminating animal, yet enjoying his cigarita for an hour afterwards, with the gusto and emul of a Spaniard.

"Walking right on, as if it were life against time with the glass at fever heat, yet taking it cool in the most serious and pressing matter, a compound of the Red Man, Brummel and Franklin—statesman and laborer, on he goes—divided and sub-divided in politics and religion—professionally opposed with a keenness of competition, in vain looked for even in England; yet let but the national rights or liberty, be threatened, and that vast nation stands a pyramid of resolve, united as one man, with heart, head, hand and purse, burning with a Roman's zeal to defend inviolate the cause of the commonwealth.

"To him who has lived among the Americans, and looks largely at the theory and practice of their government and its executive, there remains no possible doubt that the greatest amount of personal security and freedom has been produced from the least amount of cost of any nation in the world. Culling its principles and wisdom from the history of all empires, it stands the nearest of all earthly systems to perfection, because it is built on, and embodies, those principles which God hath proclaimed in his attributes.

"I noticed that the Americans set less value on life than Europeans; that is, he does not think the loss of life the greatest loss, the ultimatum. When a man dies you see none of that sentiment—I use the best term I can think of—which surrounds such an event in other countries. The American is silent in manner, embarrassingly so at first, extremely accurate in his observation of human nature, and any man that cannot bear to be scrutinized had better not come here. The American judges much by the eye, and has a most enviable power of estimation; your temperament, looks, speech and acts, are all taken in by him; and if you can get a tablet of his judgment, you will find a remarkable daguerrotype of your exact worth written. They are phenologists and physiognomists, not merely as philosophers, but as practical applicators of those inductive sciences; and beneath a show of positive laziness or languor there is an amount of energy and action, mental and physical, perfectly surprising. They are not averse to the higher branches of science and literature, but they bend all to utility, and are, as a nation, the best arithmeticians in the world; and this science alone gives a terse matter of fact to their mental working; in fact, when a man wants to reflect on a proposition, he says—"Wait till I figure up."

A few days since, two little girls, one grinding an organ and the other beating a tambourine, were performing in front of one of the hotels. After the "tune was out," the tambourine girl stepped up to a "greeny" and held out the tambourine for him to drop in some of his pennies; but he, thinking she wanted to make him a present of it very innocently said:
"I don't care anything about it—I can't play."

From the Boston Olive Branch.

Speaking One's Mind.

Many a man has upset his dish by speaking his mind too freely, and yet there are persons who take great pride in speaking out boldly all that they think. "I am no hypocrite," say such persons, "I always speak as I think." And thus while priding themselves that they are no hypocrites, they plunge a dagger into the hearts of valuable friends, and make many bitter enemies. Such persons show a lack of common sense and fellow-feeling. Of what possible service can it be for a man who might easily hold his tongue and injure nobody, to set a whole neighborhood by the ears, just for the privilege of speaking his mind? There is wisdom in the following remark of Steele: "Nothing is more silly," says he, "than the pleasure some people take in speaking their minds. A man of this make will say a rude thing for the mere pleasure of saying it, when an opposite behavior, full as innocent, might have preserved his friends, or made his fortune."

"Be slow to speak, but swift to hear," is good advice, and from the highest authority. "A fool uttereth all his mind," says Solomon. But if some persons know a circumstance that will bear against the reputation or the happiness of another, like a boy with a copper in his pocket, it burns so that they cannot rest till they have got rid of it, to some other person.

You may think a man a fool or a rascal, but it may not be good policy to tell him so. If not true, you only create a difficulty where none existed before. And if it be true, you very likely get yourself into a hornet's nest, and just for the privilege of speaking your own mind—a privi-

lege which nobody doubts, but in regard to the propriety of exercising that right, every body would doubt.

It is always well to think twice before we speak once, and then the words should be chosen. "Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in pictures of silver," it is said. And the man named by Wisdom, was commended because he "sought to find out acceptable words." Let no one be too fond of speaking his own mind. There are other minds which should be consulted when we are about to speak.

"ITS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD."—The Worcester *Ægis* states that insane man who escaped suffocation at the recent fire at the Worcester County House, was called upon to testify before the Coroner's jury, and give his evidence as intelligently and correctly as any witness. He wrapped himself in a blanket and lay down on the floor, with his face to the ventiator, and thus saved himself. He is not now considered in any danger, though he was before thought to be one of the "incurables." But, for the calmity of this fire, which afforded this poor wretch the means of proving the possession of his wits, he might have lingered the remainder of his days a prisoner in company with the outcasts of society. There is much reason to fear that there are many persons held in confinement as insane, who are both harmless and rational.

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Socrates did not urge his friends to enter early upon public employments; but first to take pains for the attainment of the knowledge necessary for their success in them.

Are you stepping on the threshold of life?—Secure a good moral character. Without virtue you cannot be respected; without integrity you can never rise to distinction and honor.

Be careful lest a too warm desire of distinction should deceive you into pursuits that may cover you with shame, by setting your incapacity and slender abilities in full light.

People who have the rashness to intrude into stations without proper authority and the requisite preparation for the service of the public, not only involve others in loss, but subject themselves to ridicule.

The tricky, deceitful, and dishonest are rarely prosperous, for when confidence is withdrawn, poverty is likely to follow.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be.

When once a concealment or deceit has been practised in matters where all should be fair and open as the day, confidence can never be restored any more than you can restore the white bloom to the grape or plum that you have once pressed in your hand.

BEAUTIFUL CONTRAST.—The following happy passage is from the pen of Mrs. Sigourney:

"Man might be initiated into the varieties and mysteries of needle work; taught to have patience and the feebleness and waywardness of infancy, and to steal with noiseless step around the chamber of the sick; and the woman might be instructed to contend for the palm of science; to pour forth eloquence in Senates, or "wade through fields of slaughter to a throne." Yet revolting of the soul would attend this violence to nature, this abuse of physical and intellectual energy; while the beauty of social order would be defaced, and the fountain of earth's felicity broken up. We arrive, then, at the conclusion, that the sexes are intended for different spheres, constructed in conformity to their respective destinations, by Him who bids the oak brave the fury of the tempest, and the Alpine flower lean its cheek upon the bosom of eternal snows. But disparity does not imply inferiority. The high places of the earth, with all their pomp and glory, are indeed accessible only to the march of ambition, or to the grasp of power; yet those who pass with faithful and unappalued zeal through their humble round of duty, are not unnoticed by the "great task-master's eye;" and their endowments, though accounted poverty among men, may prove durable riches in the kingdom of Heaven."

How to Grow Rich.

A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce asks the editor to publish the following for the benefit of those young men, and children of a larger growth, who drink, chew, smoke, and otherwise squander their shillings and small change." We think it might suggest a good idea to the temperance reformers. If they would establish a Temperance saving fund institution the gradual accumulation of capital would soon operate as a bond of union, and prevent hundreds from violating their plighted faith. The article reads as follows:

1st. If at the age of 21 years, a man will lay up eighteen pence per day, and keep it at compound interest every six months, he will find at the age of sixty, or in the thirty nine years, it amounts to sixty thousand dollars.

2d. The Island of Manhattan was originally sold by the Indians to the Dutch for fifteen dollars. If the fifteen dollars had been kept at compound interest until this time, it would have amounted to more than the whole wealth, real and personal, at this time in New York.

3d. One German banker sent to a bank in England, a bottle of wine four hundred and thirty years old, which originally cost fifty cents. The English banker computed the compound interest for the time, and found the bottle of wine to cost more than the present national debt of Great Britain.

4th. If a note shaver start with a capital of \$10,000 and get one per cent. per month, (the usual rate) in five years he has \$20,000; in ten years \$40,000; in fifteen years, \$80,000; in 20 years, \$160,000; in 25 years, \$320,000. Young men, you often ask how Jews get so rich; answer by observing the above rules. And remember it is what you save, not what you make, that you have on hand.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

The Gold Crop of 1853.

The Mint returns and the Custom House tables exhibit an increase in the quantity of gold in the U. States without a precedent, and give assurance that the present cheap rate of money must continue, if indeed a lower rate of interest is not soon caused. Much as has been said in praise of California gold fields, and large as have been the profits of mining, no one who carefully reads the advices from the Pacific coast, can resist the conclusion that the future will exceed the past. The great bulk of the gold thus far sent to market, has been the produce of surface mining, or of such other rude processes as require nothing but a hardy frame and habits of industry. Quartz mining, though the results have been as good as could have been expected from a business in which everything had to be learned, has yet to show its full power in extracting from the bosom of California her golden treasures.

A few of those mining companies which, to proper machinery, have added economical management, have made returns that must satisfy the most avaricious, and the others now preparing to work, cannot fail of similar results, by pursuing a similar policy. The company having the largest and best equipped force, the "Grass Valley Mining Co." under charge of Gen. Winchester, will no doubt soon settle the question whether the quartz has been over estimated in value. The arrival at San Francisco of a fleet of over due ships having an important part of its machinery on board, will now enable it at once to proceed with a success equal to the anticipations of its stockholders, and other companies in progress of formation, who can estimate their prospects of success by the labors of this company, which enters the field with all that makes success probable, whether as regards its machinery, or what is better, the intelligence and energy of its managers. Not despising the day of small things, the Grass Valley Company has added to its works, a saw mill, so profitable in its operations, that were the quartz part of its operations totally valueless, its lumber trade will pay a profit that would make most stockholders indifferent to the gold. The ensuing year must develop the resources of the "gold State" to an extent now difficult to estimate even, and unless all the opinions of those who know California best are worthless, the quartz machinery will be the means by which the greatest progress, and the richest profits, will be secured.

Growth of the United States.

In a letter to the *National Intelligencer*, Mr. William Darby, who has devoted much attention to the subject of the statistical history of the United States, makes the following remarks on the growth of the country. He says:

These periods have been three.
First. Original colonization and progress to the revolution commenced in 1775, and terminated in 1783.

Second period. Accession of Louisiana and Florida; which, in all statistical principles, we may regard as enhancements of the same course of events, and also, without any material error, as so nearly equal to that of 1783 as to justify the assumption of their equality.

The third and most extensive accession was that by which the domain of the United States was extended to the Pacific ocean and gave to those States the Pacific coast of North America, from the Mexican to the Russian boundaries, completing a connected sovereignty from ocean to ocean—a sovereignty with internal and external advantages of position and extent never before combined on the earth.

In a comprehensive view of the subject, we have before us a connected part of a continent spreading over temperate latitudes from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, and comprising three millions four hundred thousand square miles of that continent; and in its relative position the territory of the United States embraces the middle or temperate latitudes, occupying very nearly, on North America, similar latitudes with, and in extent not materially differing with all Europe, and, as will be shown in these papers, with a resident population amounting in 1850, to upwards of twenty-three millions, and increasing at a ratio of one-third decennially, or, in plainer terms, gaining one-third in each ten years.

The law of progressive population in the United States of North America, which any arithmetician can verify with the data afforded by the several decennial enumerations from 1790 to 1850, contains, we boldly assert, one, if not the most important fact in the history of the world. The existing generation can, if it chooses, glance into futurity through the glass of experience, and prepare in advance for future consequences.

ENERGY.—Nothing can be done in this world without energy. It is necessary in public, business, and domestic life. Wherever you are, or whatever you are doing, be energetic, if you wish to be successful. Nothing is more painful to look upon, than a man without energy; he is swayed first this way then that; in no steady employment, incapable of holding office in public or of taking the stand that he should, in private life.

It requires great energy to pursue the course you have marked out for yourself, in face of the ridicule which you must inevitably meet in all the paths of life. It is useless to start in any of these paths, with hopes of success, without first feeling the assurance of being able to withstand the crosses and obstacles you will certainly meet, and laying in a good stock of energy.

Olive Branch.

It is said that Barnum has purchased a lot at the corner of Broadway and Spring streets, New York, on which to erect a new museum building.

The newspaper is a book for the indolent, a sermon for the thoughtless a library for the poor; it may stimulate the most indifferent, it may instruct the most profound.